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Loeb has been appointed to a newly established chair of comparative pathology in the medical school. The creation of this special research department is made possible by a fund provided for five years by friends of the university for the purpose. The university announces also the appointment of Philip A. Shaffer, Ph.D., as dean, June 3, 1915, and the following promotions: Borden S. Veeder, M.D., to associate professor of pediatrics; Robert A. Gesell, M.D., to associate in physiology; Philip C. Jeans, M.D., to instructor in pediatrics.

MR. W. F. TURNER, of Beltsville, Md., has been appointed to the position of extension instructor in animal husbandry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the position left vacant by the resignation of Mr. G. E. Story, who recently went to the University of Vermont as professor of animal husbandry.

DR. ROBERT RETZER, formerly of the University of Chicago, has accepted the professorship of anatomy and deanship of the Creighton Medical College, Omaha. Mr. A. J. Key, formerly assistant in anatomy at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, has been made instructor of anatomy. Dr. G. W. Earle, of Tufts College, has been appointed instructor in pathology and director of the clinical laboratory.

DR. LEONARD ROWNTREE, associate professor of medicine in the Johns Hopkins Medical School, has accepted the position of professor and chief of the department of medicine in the University of Minnesota.

THE changes in the faculty of the engineering departments of Brown University for the year 1915-16 are as follows: Professor P. B. Perkins, who was assistant professor of mechanics last year, has been appointed assistant professor of applied physics and teaches some of the courses in physics and electrical engineering. Mr. James A. Hall, who was on leave of absence last year and spent the year in the engineering department of the Link Belt Company, Philadelphia, has returned to take up the position of assistant professor of mechanical engineering, having charge of the

courses in machine design. Mr. Frank C. Blake has been promoted from assistant in mechanical engineering to instructor. Mr. Thomas C. Shedd, who was instructor in mechanical engineering last year, has withdrawn from the university to accept a position with the Phoenix Bridge Company. Mr. Robert F. Field, who was instructor in electrical engineering for a period of five years, has resigned to take up graduate work in physics at Harvard University.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### ARTIFICIAL DAYLIGHT

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In the issue of SCIENCE for October 15, 1915, Professor Simon H. Gage discusses a color filter, recently devised by Dr. H. P. Gage which produces an artificial daylight when used with the nitrogen-filled tungsten lamp. Under the caption "Artificial Daylight for the Microscope" Professor Gage not only commends highly the use of artificial daylight in microscopy but also refers to its great potential value in the textile and dye industries, in chemistry and in medicine. Inasmuch as Professor Gage apparently is not cognizant of the fact that artificial daylight was scientifically achieved several years before the work of Dr. H. P. Gage, that attention was called several years ago to its possible use in microscopy, and for the past several years various daylight units have been on the market, that at present several thousand daylight units of the types developed by the writer are in daily use, it seemed advisable to give the readers of SCIENCE a brief résumé of the subject.

In 1900 Dufton and Gardner<sup>1</sup> described a colored glass for accomplishing the desired result and since that time many have worked on the problem. In 1911 Ives and Luckiesh<sup>2</sup> described a color filter which produced a sufficiently accurate artificial daylight and described the entire procedure. Quite a number of these units were installed in various fields

<sup>1</sup> British Assn. Report, p. 631, 1900; *Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, Vol. 23, p. 598, 1904.

<sup>2</sup> *Elec. World*, May 4, 1911; *London Illum. Engr.*, Vol. 4, p. 394, 1911.

but, owing to the fact that a dyed gelatine was necessary to obtain a final correction, this unit was limited in application. Since that time both Ives and Brady, and the writer independently produced such filters in a single glass.<sup>3</sup> Mr. R. B. Hussey<sup>4</sup> developed a filter in 1912 for use with the intensified arc. Mees, Pirani, Weertz, and others have also worked on the problem.

The units developed by the writer have been designed for solving various problems and include accurate color-matching units for the most exacting color-work as well as more efficient yet sufficiently accurate units for the rougher color-work. Several thousand of these units consisting of a single colored glass are in daily use and have not only passed the spectrophotometric tests, but the tests of many different practical applications. The writer<sup>5</sup> emphasized the application of these units in microscopy and besides being applied to this field, many units are in daily use in color-matching, lithography, cigar sorting, medical diagnosis, horticulture, oil refining, surgery, color photography, hair dressing, art exhibits, painting, paint factories, chemical laboratories, laundries, in millinery, dry goods, clothing and jewelry stores, textile mills, art schools, paper mills, and many other places.

M. LUCKIESH

NELA RESEARCH LABORATORY,  
NATIONAL LAMP WORKS OF G. E. Co.,  
NELA PARK, CLEVELAND, OHIO

#### INJECTIONS OF THE BUNDLE OF HIS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In a letter published in SCIENCE of November 12, 1915, Dr. A. W. Meyer, of Stanford University, complains that injustice has been done to his former associate, Dr. Lhamon, who devised a method of injecting the bundle of His, by the publication of a note by Dr. Cohn describing hearts injected by this method, before the appearance of Dr. Lhamon's paper.

<sup>3</sup> *Trans. I. E. S.*, Vol. 9, p. 840, p. 937, 1914; *Elec. World*, Sept. 17, 1914; *Jour. of Franklin Inst.*, Vol. 177, p. 471, 1914; *Elec. World*, Apr. 4, 1914.

<sup>4</sup> *Trans. I. E. S.*, Vol. 7, p. 13, 1912.

<sup>5</sup> *Elec. World*, July 10, 1915.

The circumstances were as follows: Dr. Meyer showed me the injections when I was in his laboratory in California and, on my return, as the preparations had interested me very much, I spoke of them to a number of men including Dr. Cohn. I made it clear at that time that the method had been devised by one of Dr. Meyer's assistants and every one who heard of it was aware of this. Dr. Cohn was not then my assistant, but was working at the Rockefeller Hospital, where he experimented with the method in connection with his own work.

Dr. Meyer's letter is so worded that it might give the impression that I, after an apparently friendly visit, betrayed his confidence by having an assistant anticipate his publication of the new method. This is unfortunate, for I can not believe that he intended to imply such a thing.

The publication was not made by one of my assistants, nor at my suggestion, nor even with my previous knowledge of its nature. Furthermore I was not present at the meeting of the New York Pathological Society when the injected hearts were demonstrated, else I should have emphasized the fact in the discussion that this was a method devised in Dr. Meyer's laboratory. Nevertheless it appears in the published discussion that the method had first been heard of through me.

I am impelled to write this in defense of Dr. Cohn, because I feel convinced that he had no intention of claiming priority. Every one connected with the matter regrets exceedingly the inopportune publication of the first note and the carelessness which let it pass into print without definite mention of Dr. Lhamon's work.

W. G. MACCALLUM

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,  
November 18, 1915

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In SCIENCE of November 12, 1915, appears a letter from Professor A. W. Meyer, of Stanford University, in which, in behalf of his former associate, Dr. Lhamon, he very vigorously asserts a claim for priority in injection of the conduction system in mammalian hearts. If the sole purpose of